



KEY

Soft Landscape

Existing trees retained

Existing trees removed

New tree planting

Avenue street trees

EHS trees

New tree planting

street garden trees

EHS trees

New open space tree planting

EHS and Selected Standards

Native woodland planting areas: 'Featherbed' Trees, root trained trees planted in tree shelters until establishment

Shrub planting areas: 450mm topsoil, 75mm bark mulch

Grass areas:

Wildflower Meadow Mix

Annual cutting in September and wintering removed.

Grass areas:

Wildflower Tussock Mix

Annual cutting in September and wintering removed.

Grass areas:

Grassland and open space grass, mown to maximum 75mm height.

PLANTING STRATEGY

Street Trees

London Plane, Platanus incarpa

Common Lime, Tilia europaea

Pinkhorn, Sorbus aucuparia

Scotch Elm, Ulmus scotticus

Field Maple, Acer campestre

Garden Trees

Beech, Fagus sylvatica

Field Maple, Acer campestre

Rowan, Sorbus aucuparia

Ornamental Cherry, Prunus ornamental

Cash Apple, Malus domestica

Ornamental Pear, Pyrus ornamental

Not fruiting trees including yew, pear, plum and cherry

Recommendations of the Ecologist for Natural Planting Areas:

Native forest species to plant for wildlife enhancement on-site

The following list gives good examples of plants for different conditions which have value to native birds, insects and other wildlife. To maximise value for wildlife plants should ideally be native, not invasive, and natural locally where possible. Planting should look to provide food at all levels, with under-planting of trees with shrubs or species not planted to provide maximum value out of an area and add interest to planting schemes.

Notes: It is currently generally not advised to plant ash because of ash die-back. However, ash is a very valuable plant for wildlife especially as a semi-natural and mature tree. Therefore, if locally sourced trees or seedlings known to be free of the fungus are available then these should be incorporated. Additionally, trees not showing signs of being affected should be retained where possible.

Trees and Shrubs

Large Trees

Beech, Fagus sylvatica

Oak, Quercus robur

Elm, Ulmus procumbens

Oak, Quercus robur and Q. petraea

White willow, Salix alba

Field maple, Acer campestre

Silver birch, Betula pendula

Rowan, Sorbus aucuparia

Small leaved lime, Tilia cordata

Medium/Small Trees

Willow, Salix glauca

Apple, Malus spp. (local varieties can be found)

Field maple, Acer campestre

Holly, Ilex aquifolium

Plane, Platanus

Rowan, Sorbus aucuparia

Silver birch, Betula pendula

Yew, Taxus baccata

Elm, Ulmus procumbens

Heath, Calluna vulgaris

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Heath, Calluna vulgaris

Willow, Salix glauca

Blackthorn, Prunus spinosa

Guelder rose, Viburnum opulus

Plants for hedgerows and woodland understoreys

A combination of shrubs and climbers can make attractive hedges of great benefit for wildlife, as well as providing a natural boundary. Standard trees should be incorporated in hedgerows, with ash, oak and hawthorn free from badnet disease, depending on the region. These should be marked so as not to be cut during management works. In addition, understoreys with a suitable shade tolerant wildflower mix is important to maximise value.

Trees and shrubs suitable for hedgerows and woodland planting

Blackthorn, Prunus spinosa

Blackthorn, Prunus spinosa

Field maple, Acer campestre

Holly, Ilex aquifolium

Elm, Ulmus procumbens

Guelder rose, Viburnum opulus

Hawthorn, Crataegus monogyna

Hazel, Corylus avellana

Privet, including wild privet, Ligustrum vulgare and Spindle, Euonymus europaeus

Climber and scrambling suitable for hedgerows and woodland planting

Dog rose, Rosa canina

Field rose, Rosa arvensis

Ivy, Hedera helix

Honeysuckle, Lonicera periclymenum

Wild climbing rose, Rosa blanda

and Hop, Humulus lupulus

Understorey flowering plants providing ground cover for shady areas

These species flower early before trees are in full leaf, and will do well in areas that become shady later in the year.

Bluebell, Hyacinthoides non-scripta

Early May, Primula

Wild orchid, Anacamptis pyramidalis

Primula, Primula vulgaris

Lords and ladies, Ophrys sphegodes

Thymus, Thymus praecox

Sweet vernal, Veronica

and Wood anemone, Anemone hepatica

Shrubs to include native planting and wildlife friendly species

(Referencing with Wildlife in Mind, English Nature 2008)

Shrubs to be a minimum of 450mm, maximum 1.5m per m2.

Climbers to be 100mm height, including:

Honeysuckle, Lonicera periclymenum

Holly, Ilex aquifolium

Hazel, Corylus avellana

Dog rose, Rosa canina

Guelder rose, Viburnum opulus

Burley, Berberis vulgaris

Clematis, Clematis integrifolia

Dark holly, Ilex aquifolium

Hale, Helleborus

Blackthorn, Prunus spinosa

Primula, Primula vulgaris

Betula, Betula pendula

Bird and Bat Boxes:

A variety of boxes will be located on buildings or trees around the development subject to further surveys by the ecologist and their recommendations as to type and number.

Notes

This drawing is based on the following information:

- Cadastre Survey
- Topographical Survey: 10002-100_201 Rev B
- Transfer Plan: CA, W, 2002
- Ponds and Water Main As Built: URB/C23/WH-001
- Aqueduct: R0001-0001

Please see Civil Engineers drawings for proposed levels and retaining structure information.

Rev **Date** **Description**

P 08/11/18 Plans 10002-100 & 100-100 following civil engineers review

G 08/11/18 Location of footways updated to reflect B276 drawings

H 10/01/19 Updated with comments from SC 08/01/19

J 25/01/19 Design management added to show head of site

K 25/01/19 Revisions to types B, D and E

Dim **Chd** **Drawn** **CA**

JC JM Date SEP 2018

CA JM Scale 1:500